

# MAUMEE CITY EXPRESS.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1838.

**GOV. SHANNON'S FINANCE.**—We propose to notice some of the wise sayings in the financial message of our Governor.

"I consider the rapid increase of bank monopolies within the last few years, in the United States, as an evil of the greatest magnitude—incompatible with the genius of our free institutions and highly prejudicial to all the great interests of the country. We should not forget, that we may have too much bank credit, as well as too little; and that both extremes should be avoided."

It will be recollected that Governor Shannon is an advocate for the creation of the very monopolies which he speaks so feelingly against, and that therefore he does not oppose the system under which they have arisen. It is merely the extension of "bank credit" that he goes against—an extension which has been too rapid within the last few years, and which, being coeval with "the increase of bank monopolies," must, in his opinion, be too great at present; or, in other words, he thinks our circulation furnished by the banks as too large. Let us examine this matter. Can a farmer, worth an estate in lands of the actual cash value of fifty thousand dollars, and who wishes upon the same to raise five thousand dollars in money to assist him in putting in a crop which when harvested shall be worth twenty thousand dollars, go to any moneyed institution in this state, and on the pledge of his estate raise the five thousand dollars, to be paid when his crop is marketed? No! Not one in a thousand of the farmers of Ohio can do it! The security is ample, the man is worthy of confidence, the prospect of payment is good, but the quantity of capital invested in banking in the state is so small that bankers can loan to the full extent of their means, to those who are forced to borrow for a short time; thus excluding the cultivator of the soil, whose returns and consequent means of payment come but once in a year from all participation in the credit system of the country. Without this five thousand dollars perhaps the farmer can do nothing more than what he can accomplish with the labor of his own hands. With it he can give employment to a number of the laboring population of the country—he can open more lands and thus add to the value of the taxable property of the state, thus increasing its revenue—and he becomes, after paying his loan, the creator of real wealth to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars, adding to the aggregate wealth of the state and furnishing himself with the means of making further improvements and further additions to the country's riches.

Under our present financial system is such an operation possible? No! The farmer is shut out from all participation in the credit system of the country. The hewer down of the forest, the pioneer in enterprise, the maker of capital is shut out as unworthy—degraded—beneath the speculator in importance, in matters where he should be preeminent. And why? Because the odious system of Legislative monopolies has shut up money from the approach of that wholesome competition which has proved so beneficial in regard to all other subjects of trade. Because that same system of legislation has shut out all but a certain amount of capital from employment in the business of begetting more, thus saying virtually—"this country must and shall not get rich too fast—our farmers must take care and not produce too much—we are determined that all the capital in the state over such an amount shall lie dormant in spite of the people." And this is Wilson Shannon's doctrine.

"But however objectionable the present system of banking may be the policy of creating a new system, at the present time may well be doubted."

It is only safe for great minds to seize the compass of reason and launch boldly forth upon the great ocean of truth; small minds, on the contrary, like small vessels must keep near the shore, and lay their course by the old headlands, and double the well known capes, however distant they may be from the true path to their port of destination. What must be the astonishment of the people of Ohio, to hear their governor—who has received their support upon the ground of his vaunted financial talents, and his determination to promote bank reform, and whose election has been carried by the cry that now was the time to lay the axe at the root of financial errors of all kinds, gravely tell the legislative bodies, in his first communication to them, that bank monopolies are "evils of the greatest magnitude." It is true; and our financial system is erroneous, unequal, and bears hardly upon many of the great interests of the state; but we had better let it alone—it is useless to talk about mending it now—let us bear the evils of it, for though it is impossible to make a worse, we perhaps cannot make a better! Is this the young, the energetic Governor of the third state in the Union? Is it thus that he can lay off his principles, as he divests himself of a garment, in it is in this way that he can temper with the people of a mighty state—and can be dealt with impunity? No! The people that he has abandoned—the interests that he has forsaken will rise up against him, and though he cannot overcome his own sinners enough to think, the people will overcome it for him and an action of election will be the consequence.

**MAINTENANCE.**—We are in the midst of a revolution, as they are in Pennsylvania—but of the holidays. We do not shut Santa Claus's caper wither before his little cart, up chimney and down chimney in days of yore, among this long array, forest, falling, side shooting, whiskey drinking, dicker, community. Tisethis here in ride ball,

dealing death to many an ancient and time honored goose and turkey, which being deprived of life is set up to be raffled for, with rusty coppers flung to a hat. Now are French fiddlers in demand, jerking crooked harmony from cracked remonpas of home manufacture, strung with twisted silk, for lack of nerves of fume quindruped; and now ring the oaken punchbowls with visitations of cow-hide boot, right honestly laid on, and louder ring the merry joke and laugh from lungs untortured with a corset bone. Refreshment comes—the lads back up before the ample fire, with coat tails well saved up beneath their arms, with double purpose—to absorb the heat, and save their drapery—and take, one in each hand, long strips of pumpkin pie and mixed—mixing in mastication. The girls, "accuse m' ladies," that you come not first—three in a chair, talk by-talk among themselves, and titter. Enter the manager with whiskey mixed with home-made sweetain in a vase of tin, and pass it round. All drink'd? Then go it Jeff, on old Zip Coon, and play it fast as lightning greased. Forty ship builders, with their adzes keen, dub not so fast away the oaken plank, as these, well shod all round with cow-hide sharpened up so that the edges never turn. These are enjoyments of the rustic folk.

**LEGISLATIVE.**—The only matter of general interest that has transpired in the Legislature, with the exception of the election of an U. S. Senator, is a debate that occurred upon the General Improvement Law of last winter, authorizing a subscription on the part of the state to the stock of Turnpike companies, in the Senate. This bill, which is manifestly unjust and unequal in its operation, and unaccompanied with those checks and guards that should always attend Legislative appropriations, has found some strong enemies in that body. We think however, that its friends are the strongest, and that it will go unrepealed, with all its deformities upon its head, thus making the rich counties richer, by the unneeded aid it gives them, and the poor counties poorer by continual draughts upon the state to carry on improvements in which they are not interested.

We perceive that one of the Whig members of the Legislature did not vote for Mr. Ewing as senator. We doubt not but thousands of the good people of the state have been disgusted with the excessive man-worship that has been offered up at the shrine of that really strong man. We respect Mr. Ewing as much as any man, but we have long felt that the adulation that has been poured out to him from many of the Whig presses in the state could not be otherwise than a stink in his nostrils if he was the man we took him to be.

Benjamin Tappan Esq. has been elected by the Legislature of this state, U. S. Senator for six years. Mr. Tappan is a brother of the celebrated Arthur Tappan of New York, which is all we happen to know about him.

The votes stood as follows:  
For Benjamin Tappan 57  
" Thomas Ewing 50  
" R. Wood 1.

Nicholas Biddle has written another letter to Mr. Adams, in which he details the process of the resumption of specie payments, and the parts acted by his bank in bringing forward the same. It is an able paper as are all Mr. B's letters upon finance.

**THE SUN TREASURERS.**—I see them on their winding way; Look how they make their trotters play! Their coat tails swinging backwards fly, Filled with the spoils of victory.

It is said to be a fact, that the more the Globe abuses the Bank of the United States, the higher the stocks of that institution rise.

Mr. Price, the abounding Attorney lived at home in more than oriental splendor. His furniture was of the most costly and magnificent description, and brought at the sale much more than the original cost.

Benjamin Tappan, the Senator elected from this state is said to be an Abolitionist and an old school federalist of the bluest die.

**CHILD.**—Why are there men that take money for letters called "Post Masters?"

**FATHER.**—Why, my child, because when they get a good parcel of money, they post off for Texas as fast as their legs will let them.

G. W. Bradbury has retired from the Cincinnati News. His place is to be supplied by Mr. E. S. Zevverly. The "News" is the very thing it purports to be.

**THE MONSTER SPOON.**—There is a young lady in one of the southern states, who has neither arms, legs or body. When she walks, she takes her head in her mouth and moves on her hands and knees.

**CLASSICAL.**—A neighboring paper, speaking of a law suit, *quare clausum*, calls it "an action of agnate clausum."

**ONE OF THE EVILS.**—To take infinite pains to believe in the science of Phrenology, and then, on submitting your bumps to the examination of a professor, to be told, that you possess all the elements of a rogue.

**AMAZONIAN.**—To be fully convinced, in your own mind that the phrenologist has hit exactly right.

**THE CLIMAX.**—To find your acquaintance all agreeing with him.

**IMPORTANT CHANGE.**—David Allen Esq. has retired from the editorial charge of the Wood County Pioneer, and Mr. Samuel A. Gordon has been duly elected to fill his seat. This Mr. Gordon is the gentleman who edited the "Political Ticker" during the brief existence.

The Buffaloian is edited by Mr. J. Whipple Dwinell. It has improved of late.

**FOR THE MAUMEE CITY EXPRESS.**  
Mr. Ewing.—As this is the season for manufacturing and filling up petitions, it seems to me proper that those interested should know the law on the subject. Law, winter a great many of the signatures to important petitions were lost because not on the same paper as the petition. The statute says, "not shall any names of petitioners be written on a separate paper or sheet and attached to a petition." The petition should be on the first page of a full sheet—the balance of the sheet being left to be filled with names. By having three rows of names on every page, about 200 may be written on one sheet. The caption of every petition should be "To the General Assembly of the State of Ohio."

**Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.**  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 18th, 1838.

The Senate to-day presented a very animated scene. A bill was introduced by the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, "to further postpone the payment of the fourth instalment to the States;" who intimated, at the same time, that the present condition of the Treasury demanded prompt and speedy action.

Mr. Clay was of opinion that the bill ought to assume a definite shape, and with the view to give it one, moved to amend it by inserting the 1st day of January 1840. On this Mr. Wright called for the yeas and nays, when there sprang up a very warm discussion not only as to the policy of the amendment, but as to the original import and intent of this far-famed deposit act.

Messrs. Benton and Niles were unusually ferocious and denounced it as a trick to raise revenue from the people, to distribute among the States—that the safest place for money was in the pockets of the people, and if this thing were suffered to go on, we should next be asked to levy taxes for the purpose of distribution among Corporations—they were opposed to the whole measure, in every shape whether in that of distribution, or the more invidious though not less dangerous form of deposit.

Mr. Preston thought it would be better to repeal the whole act once than by legislating in this manner hold out a lingering hope to the States, when all must see that it was never to be paid over to them. He voted for it originally because he thought it would be taking from the general Government the means of that wild and reckless extravagance which had characterized it of late; but that salutary effect had not been produced—but the same wild disposition for prodigal gains still existed. Could he have foreseen events, he certainly would never have lent his sanction. He had been deceived and cheated into its support, and regretted that he had sustained it.

Mr. Calhoun said that it had answered the object for which it was intended, and he did not know but if any Senator would bring forward a plan to repeal it in 1840, but that he would vote for it.

Mr. C. intimated in pretty broad terms that all the present distresses of the country grew out of the boundless extravagance engendered by the Tariff of 1824 and 1828. This proposition Mr. Clay denied, and contended they were owing to the mal-administration of the Government, the reckless experiments of unprincipled politicians, but above all were they owing to the illegal removal of the public deposits from where they were safe in the Bank of the United States, and probably taken care of. "Yes Sir," said Mr. Clay "it was removing with illegal hand the public moneys from this Bank and placing it in pet institutions, which were urged by the Executive to lend it to favorites and others, that begat the wild spirit of extravagance and reckless speculation that made the excess of sales of public lands, and not the Tariff as the Senator from South Carolina seems to suppose." In the course of his remarks he recurred to the bill introduced by himself for the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the states (that bill which Gen. Jackson, politely pocketed, and a pliant Attorney General found justification for) had been suffered to take its course after so large a majority of Congress had pronounced upon its merits, and he further said that it had been suffered to take its course there never would have been the surplus so much deprecated by gentlemen.

Mr. Talmadge defended the act with great spirit and with great power. It had been recommended three several times by Gen. Jackson, but now its denunciation was a party measure, and he with others, was to be denounced because General Jackson had changed his opinion, and the original friends of the proposition had not done so. He maintained that the measure was wise and politic, and had acted most beneficially on the states.

In New York it had been used in aid of the School Fund, thus furthering education, and fitting the rising generation to support the institutions of rational freedom. Was it forgotten, then, a plan was on foot, at the suggestion of the Senator from Missouri, to waste the whole surplus in a chain of fortifications along this extensive frontier! Where, then, would have been the money, but thrown away upon brick and mortar, that ere this had been in a state of dilapidation and decay! The discussion was kept up until 4 P. M., and at last was postponed at the suggestion of Mr. Preston.

Mr. Wright gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a bill more effectually to secure public money in the hands of officers and agents of the Government, and to punish defaulters.

Mr. Clay presented a memorial from scientific citizens, in relation to the late laws of Congress about steamboats, complaining of the injustice of the laws in many particulars, and showing that what might be applicable to steam navigation on the Hudson, was utterly unsuited to that for the Mississippi. It was referred to the committee on commerce.

**COVENANTS.**—The war is commencing, and warm work they will have of it. The numerous deliberations will furnish considerable work at once.

On Monday the 10th the Senate confirmed the nomination of Mr. Butler, late Attorney General of the United States, in the office of District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, Mr. Price, missing.

The promised Special Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on Swartwout's defalcation was transmitted to both Houses by the President. This gave rise to considerable conversation among the members; but was not finally acted upon.

A resolution of Mr. Drumpgoole, of Virginia, proposing such an amendment of the rules as to require all elections of the House to be conducted *à la grec*, gave rise to a highly spirited

debate, which abundantly manifested the existence of strong party feeling. The resolution was finally adopted—majority for *à la grec* voting 41.

The contested election case, between Messrs. Doty and Jones, from Wisconsin, was referred to the Committee on Elections.

Messrs. Clay, Preston, and Barton appeared in the Senate for the first time this session.

Mr. Slicer was re-elected Captain of the Senate.—*Cincinnati News.*

**LATEST FROM THE PACIFIC.**—Extract from a letter dated Valparaiso, Sept. 1838; received by the "Phillip House."

"On the 21st August, the Chileans entered Lima after defeating the Peruvians at the entrance of that city. General Obregoso with about 600 cavalry fled to Zuzin, twenty miles from Lima, and Nicolo retreated to the Castle of Callao, with about 700 men, where he was deposed by his troops, who declared in favor of General Santa Cruz. There were at last dates in the Castle about 1300 men, and should the Chileans not succeed in defeating them, their situation will be very precarious, as General Santa Cruz was said to be within twenty days march of Lima with 9000 men. It is impossible to form any opinion of the result of the expedition. Most persons believe the Chili army will be entirely destroyed."—*N. Y. Commercial.*

**KENTUCKY.**—The Legislature of Kentucky met at Frankfort on the 3d inst. In the Senate, the Lieut. Governor, Charles A. Wickliffe, took the chair as presiding officer, and James Stonestreet was elected Clerk, L. Batchelor Sergeant at Arms and J. J. Vast, Doorkeeper.

In the House, R. P. Letcher (W.) was elected Speaker without opposition; Th. J. Helm, Clerk; James Gray, Sergeant at Arms and W. B. Heleman, Doorkeeper.

**MISSISSIPPI BANKS.**—At a meeting of Delegates at Natchez of several Mississippi Banks, it was resolved to resume specie payments on the first Monday in January. The Banks concerned were the Planters' Bank, the Agricultural Bank, and the Commercial Bank of Natchez.—*Cincinnati News.*

**A CONCERT WITH A THOUSAND PERFORMERS.**—The New York Journal of Commerce, of Wednesday, states that on the evening of that day, at the Tabernacle in that city, the great Union Performance of Sacred music, with a choir composed of about a thousand singers, many from Philadelphia, and other places at a great distance, was to take place.—*Cincinnati News.*

**A GREAT CARGO.**—The tow boat Clinton, Capt. W. Cornell, arrived at New York, from Poughkeepsie, with 2100 hogs, 5000 bushels corn, 500 bushels oats, and other produce, the aggregate valuation of which was about \$100,000.

**CAUTION.**—Three dollar counterfeits on the Marietta Bank are in circulation, with a counterfeit Exchange Bank stamp upon them. They are well executed—but can be easily detected as the paper is darker than the genuine.—*Cin. News.*

Price's furniture was sold at auction last Wednesday. It is said by the New York papers, to have been of the most costly and gorgeous description, rivaling what Benton saw with the mind's eye in the East Room during Adam's time.

**DEATH OF COMMODORE NICHOLSON.**—We learn from the Baltimore American that Commodore J. J. Nicholson, of the United States navy, died at his residence, in Baltimore, on Wednesday evening, of apoplexy, after a few hours' illness.

**LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.**—Bills are now under deliberation in this body to remove the capitol of the state from Columbia to Charleston; to take a census of the population of the state; to give the election of Governor to the people, and to prevent the evil practice of carrying deadly weapons.

We copy from the Kingston Chronicle, an account of the execution of Von Schultz the Polish General of the Patriots. He is said to have made his will and left £4000, £100 to the families of the men killed at Windmill-Point. He expressed in a letter to the gaoler's wife great contrition for his conduct, and stated that he had been duped into believing that the whole Province was ready to take up arms.—*Toronto Examiner.*

**FROM THE KINGSTON CHRONICLE, DEC. 1.**

**EXECUTION OF NILES VON SCHULTZ, THE LEADER OF THE AMERICAN BRIGADES.**—The Warren for the execution of this person arrived in town on Wednesday evening last, from the Seat of Government, addressed to the Sheriff of the Midland District. On Tuesday the prisoner was removed from Fort Henry to the common jail, and from thence at 3 o'clock this morning he was taken to the place of execution, and there hanged.

The following letter is the only document left by Von Schultz, which is considered of any interest to the Canadian public:

(Copy.)

Kingston Jail, Dec. 7, 1838.

When you get this letter I am no more. I have been informed that my execution will take place to-morrow. May God forgive them who brought me to this untimely death. I leave made up my mind, and I forgive them. To-day I have been promised a lawyer, to draw up my Will. I wrote to you in my former letter about my body. If the British Government permit it, I wish it may be delivered to you to be buried on your farm. I have no time to write to you because I have great need of communicating with my Creator, to prepare for his presence. The time has been very short that has been allowed. My last wish to the Americans, that they may not think of revenging my death. Let no further blood be shed; and believe me, from what I have seen, that all the stories that were told about the sufferings of the Canadian people, were untrue. Give my love to your sister, and tell her that I think on her as on my mother. God reward her for all her kindness. I further beg you to take care of W. Johnson, so that he may find an honorable bread. Farewell, my dear friend; God bless and protect you. (Signed) S. VON SCHULTZ.

To Warren Green, Esq. Solis, State of New York, U. S.

The President's Message travelled from Washington to Baltimore, at the rate of thirty-one miles per hour. Fulton's first steamboat was thought to perform miracles when it advanced up the Hudson, at the rate of four miles an hour! A locomotive, with only its tender, once went from Providence to Boston at the rate of 60 miles per hour.

**NEW LAW FOR DOMINICA.**—In accordance with the new law in England, two seconds in a duel have been sentenced to be hung.

We cut the following further instance of "British magnanimity" from the Auburn Daily News, of the 14th inst.—*Buffaloian.*

A gentleman in our office yesterday, stated that he had conversed with a man direct from Kingston, who was present at the execution of the brave Von Schultz, and one other, and that the bodies were cut down and dragged through the streets of Kingston, and the survivors companions of the unfortunate men compelled to follow and witness the heathenish indignity. This is British refinement we suppose.

We have just been informed from a source which we deem to be authentic, that among the prisoners taken at Prescott, in a son of the Governor of Illinois and a son of the naval officer of the United States in command at Sacket's Harbor. The Governor of Illinois, we understand, crossed over to Kingston, and made a demand on the part of the United States for his son. Even a sight of him was, of course, peremptorily refused by the authorities at Kingston.—*Toronto Pat.*

**INTERESTING TO TOBACCO CHURCHES.**—For all those who roll tobacco as a sweet morsel under their tongue, or regale their olfactory from the well stored snuff-box, we have important if not pleasant information. In Prince George's County, Maryland, the very heart of the Tobacco growing region, and where one-third of the Tobacco raised in the state has been produced formerly, there is not in 1838, to exceed half a crop. The state of Maryland, which has formerly produced from 25,000 to 30,000 hogsheads annually, this year saves but about 11,000 hogsheads, and that of a poor quality. Now then for retrenchment and reform. Tobacco is evidently coming up.—Those who cannot suspend the use of the weed must have a care, or they will be put on short allowance. Gentlemen! Lo! you who smoke the native weed—your long pipes will be reduced to short pipes—and perchance you will have to substitute what one of your genius in New Orleans uses—fish scales, horn-scraps and horse mint, rolled in oak leaves. But that is their look out, and none of our business—still if every respectable person of either sex would treat the filthy weed as it merits, the supply would be super abundant to the lazier population of our country.

**SEASONABLE HINTS.**—The following paragraph is from a clever article in a recent number of the New York Sun:

Every housekeeper, before retiring to rest, should make the tour of every room in the house, and satisfy herself that all inflammable articles are at a distance from the fire—and that the broom with which the hearth is usually swept is not nourishing a small volcano. The vessels in which water for domestic purposes is usually kept should be full, and placed, if possible, where they will not freeze—for the time occupied between the pump and the house has cost the loss of many a fair building which a pail of water would have saved. Those silent but active incendiaries, lucifer, loco loco, or spontaneous matches, should be kept in small quantities, and in a tin or iron vessel—at least up on the hearth or a stone shelf.

Not a Canadian resident joined the Patriot invaders when they landed in Canada.

**COUNTERFEITS TAKEN.**—A gang of Counterfeiters named Geo. Kershaw, Jerry Allen, Jesse Shaw and Harry Gleason, were taken up in Churchillville, on Tuesday last, for passing counterfeit money on the Lewis Co. Bank, the first of whom was committed, and the remainder found bail. They were probably connected with the same gang taken up in this city a few days since.—*Roch. Dem.*

Our Yankee traveller, whose writings have already become familiar to the people of every state in the Union, has written his fourth letter to his mother. Here it is.

"The people of Iowa go their death on balls but I ain't every chap that cracks himself up for handsome that can get a woman to dance with him in a whole evening. But last night by a little management, I danced with two.—And (would you believe it!) the first girl I danced with had just done dancing with Lord Roane, cousin to the fourth highest candidate for Congress; and, the last time I danced, I was within six couple of the Governor."—*Chicago Dem.*

The Auburn Journal of the 12th inst. says:—"Bill Johnson" was retaken at Selma on Monday night, and is now on his way to Albany in charge of the Marshals.

The gallant Polo, Van Shoutz, who was lately executed at Kingston, and he should be content, if Johnson and Birge were hanged or burned, and his opinion of their merits appears to be pretty prevalent. The hero of the Thousand Islands has sunk into a very common-place vulgar scoundrel. We presume Mr. Garraway will not allow him to slip through his fingers quite so easily as he did a short time since.

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**WINDY TIMES.**—According to the latest accounts from the West Indies, all the colonies appeared to be ready for insurrection and revolution, in consequence of the abolition policy. The date of the accounts is Nov. 4th.

**THE EXECUTION.**—Austin Spence, who shot his wife in May last, was yesterday executed within the walls of the jail of this county, in pursuance of the law. The Sheriff, Under Sheriff and his Deputies, attended the execution, and it was witnessed by the Judges of the county, District Attorney, County Clerk, Recorder of the city, 12 citizens and several constables of the County.

He was brought down by the Sheriff to the place of execution about 15 minutes before 9 o'clock, and in three minutes, the rope and cap being arranged the Sheriff drew the fatal cord which terminated the existence of this wretched man.

On walking on to the stage, he took leave of the ministers who attended him, and said "Jesus, into thy hands I commit my spirit."—After this he was apparently engaged in prayer until the drop fell. He struggled two or three times for the first two minutes, after this, all was still. He exhibited no symptoms of fear or want of courage. After hanging about twenty-five minutes, his body was taken down and delivered over to his friends for interment.

We understand that he persisted to the last in saying that he was so far under the influence of liquor at the time, that the murder of his wife was not the deliberate act of his will—a serious admission to all who trifle with the intoxicating bowl.—*Roch. Dem.*

**POPULATION OF THE CANADA.**—The Montreal Herald says the population of Lower Canada may be estimated at about 400,000, that of Upper Canada at 250,000, and that of the two races in both Provinces, at 4,000 French and 400,000 English. The population of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland, is about 300,000.

**FRATERNAL AFFECTION.**—It is mentioned in the Nashville, Tenn., Banner, that Messrs. Edwin H. and Andrew Ewing, who have been named for their respective political friends as candidates for the State Legislature, declined the canvass on the ground that they are brothers and differing in sentiments as they do in regard to federal politics, they prefer enjoying the intimacy and friendship which has ever existed between them in private life, to risk the interruption of that intimacy and friendship by entering into a political canvass opposed to each other; they could not do this for the sake of any earthly honors.

**PANZANI.**—A family quarrel, more disastrous in its consequences than usually happens has been raging in—for some time past. The following circumstances were disclosed during the course of a late trial at the Supreme Court. The plaintiff sued the husband of his sister for an assault and battery, and placed upon the stand as a witness, a cousin, a young woman of respectable appearance, about twenty years of age, who testified to certain facts in favor of the plaintiff. The defendant introduced a deposition of the same young woman, given some months ago, in which she expressly negatived her testimony on the stand. She was then again called by the plaintiff, and testified that the testimony, as now given on the stand was true, and that her former testimony was false; that the defendant and his wife induced her to perjure herself on the first occasion by appealing to her pity for them, telling her that they would have to go to states prison, &c.; she testified all she knew. The scene was severely distressing to all who witnessed it—the girl wept with difficulty, amid the tears and sobs, confessed her crime; court, law and spectators were mute as death—the generally passionless jury listened with evident emotion to the story of her guilt, and by their verdict bore witness to its truth. If her story be true, what punishment is too severe for the inhuman wretch who could thus blast the peace of this young woman, bring shame upon her own father's house and corrupt the fountains of justice.—*Local Court.*

**PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.**

The mail from Harrisburg is not yet in—but I have seen a gentleman who left that place on Saturday (yesterday afternoon), when Mr. Farley's Committee had made report to the Senate in favor of recognising the Whig House of Representatives; and the Senate was discussing a resolution to sustain the report.

You will recollect that a Committee to investigate the affairs of the Philadelphia County returns to the Senate had been drawn by a lottery. It seems that the names of all the Senators were not put into the box. The Committee was therefore broken up and another appointed.

The Committee on the Huntington returns have reported in favor of the two Whigs from that county.

The troops were to start from Harrisburg today, but I here it reported that some of them will be detained.—*Con. & Eng.*

**THE FARMER AND HIS PHASE.**—About forty years ago, a farmer at Edlestone, in Peebles-shire, had a field of peas lying close to the churchyard wall. When nearly ripe, the youngsters of the village often stole them after dark. George was determined to watch his peas one night; so off he went, and seated himself upon the wall, for the purpose of seeing better around him. It so happened that two young fellows of the village determined to frighten old George. They repaired to the church yard, the one with a black sheet around him and the other with a white one, black sheet was there before George and crouched under a gravestone; the other waited until he saw the old man fairly seated upon the top of the wall; he then got his sheet around him, and advanced straight for George, little dreaming what was awaiting himself. When about half way through the churchyard, the black goat crouched from his hiding place, and coming round the end of the church, met his white brother right in the face; both stood against each other, faltered and fell. After a little while the white fellow rose and looked around him, when he saw again the black spirit rising from the earth; he took to his heels and ran, cleared the wall at a bound, never once looking behind him till within the house and the door shut. His companion equally frightened, ran off at the other side, but did not escape so well; for instead of running down by the bridge over Edlestone water, he never saw it in his road, but plunged right over head and ears to the bottom of the stream. George, honest man, kept his seat, and when he saw the spirits ascending and descending among the graves, he said—"that black black devils and white devils might rise but he would watch his peas."—*Edinburgh Observer.*

Gov. Vance, of Ohio, in his message to the legislature says—"In the state of Alabama as at us tax extends, the state government being supported by an income from bank capital."

**DISTRESSING CASE.**—On Saturday last, about 6 o'clock in the evening, the coachman of Philip Hume Esq., found on the front step of that gentleman's dwelling, a basket lined with black cotton, in which was a fine male infant, beautifully dressed, and well protected from the inclemency of the night. Around its neck was a ribbon, attached to which was a most gold locket containing some plaited hair, and an old drawn silver of pieces, on which was written "Alfred G. Douglas." In the basket was a letter of which the following is a literal copy.

"Have compassion on my poor orphan child. Its father was lost in the Fulami I am a poor friendless widow in a strange city. Had I heart it, it would have lingered and died with starvation. Oh! it will drive me frantic to think that I must part with the dearest only pledge of my departed husband, but if God will forgive me Oh! I do it for the best, but if God will restore my health I will seek for it and labor for its maintenance. But it will never be. I am fast hurrying to my grave. Let it bear the name of its father, Alfred Godfrey Douglas. I can write no more."

The letter is without signature.

Mr. Howe directed his servant to carry the basket and child to the apartments of the Miss Humes, in whose care it is now retained. He is a fine healthy looking little fellow, and smiles in the face of all who approach it, in happy ignorance of the melancholy and distressing circumstances under which it has been abandoned into the world.—*N. Y. Times.*

**WINE SADDLERS.**—The New York Express says—"Robinson has got out a capital caricature of an embrace in England between Swartwout and Price. Swartwout has got a bag of 1,000,000, and Price 1,000,000. Says says to Bill—

"Welcome then, dear old Swartwout Price. The oracle of Tammany Hall."